

ST. JAMES'S AUCTIONS

THE PREMIER SALE

26 JANUARY 2022



AUCTION **55**

ANCIENT, ISLAMIC AND BRITISH COINS, FOREIGN COINS AND MEDALS

ST. JAMES'S AUCTIONS, 10 CHARLES II ST, LONDON SW1Y 4AA

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

January 2022

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Auction 55 | Premier Sale | 26 January |
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February 2022

| | | |
|-------------------|--|--------------------|
| Auction 56 | Argentum | 5 February |
| Auction 57 | The Royal Berkshire Sovereign and Great Engravers Collection | 24 February |

March 2022

| | | |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|
| Auction 58 | The Christopher Comber Collection Part III | 16 March |
| Auction 59 | General sale including Coins and Medals from the collection of Stuart Devlin | 17 March |

April 2022

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| Auction 60 | General Sale (TBC) | 14 April |
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May 2022

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| Auction 61 | General Sale (TBC) | 25 May |
| Auction 62 | General Sale (TBC) | 26 May |

June 2022

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| Auction 63 | Argentum | 4 June |
|-------------------|----------|---------------|

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ST. JAMES'S AUCTIONS

THE PREMIER SALE

AUCTION 55

26 January 2022

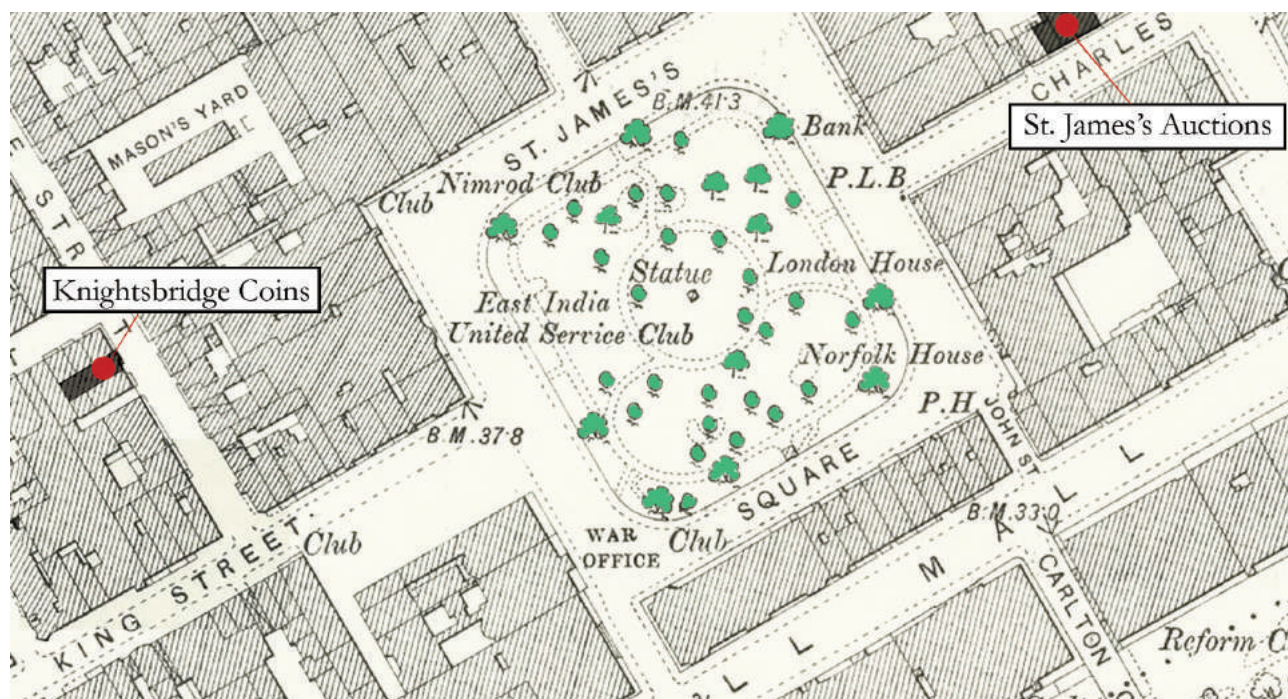
at The St. James's Library, 10 Charles II Street, St James's, London, SW1Y 4AA
at 1:00pm precisely



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Auction Venue: The St. James's Library, 10 Charles II Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 4AA
Auction Office: St. James's Auctions: 10 Charles II Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 4AA
Lot Collection: Knightsbridge Coins: 43 Duke Street St. James's, London SW1Y 6DD



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Date of Sale: Wednesday 26th January 2022 at 1:00pm

Lots 1 - 212

Lot Viewing: at 10 Charles II Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 4AA
by appointment only

Order of Sale:

The Gold Section:

Ancient Coins
Islamic Coins
British Coins
Sovereigns
British Islands
Scottish Coins
World Coins
British Medals

The Silver, Copper and Bronze Section

Islamic Coins
British Coins
Irish Coins
World Coins
British Medals
French Art Nouveau Medals
Miscellaneous by Subject

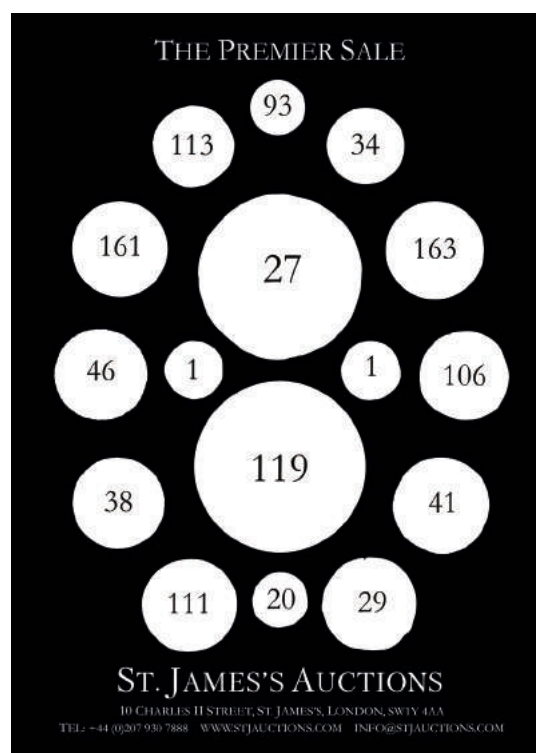
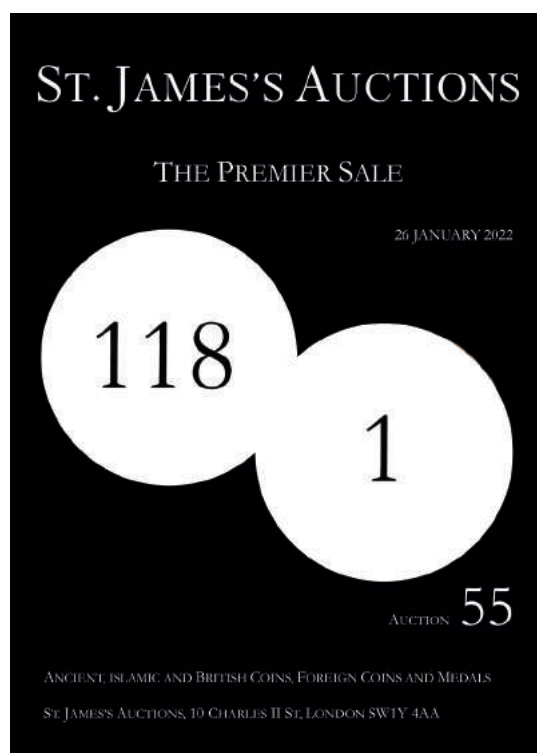
Lots 1 - 119

Lots 1 - 3
Lots 4 - 25
Lots 26 - 90
Lots 91 - 103
Lots 104 - 105
Lot 106
Lots 107 - 118
Lot 119

Lots 120 - 212

Lots 120 - 138
Lots 139 - 181
Lots 182 - 185
Lots 186 - 199
Lots 200 - 205
Lots 206 - 210
Lots 211 - 212

Cover Images Lot Number Key:



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FOREWORD

St. James's Auctions is pleased to commence our selection of 2022 auctions with the January Premier Sale. The auction is divided into two parts, the first being The Gold Section, while the latter is The Silver, Copper and Bronze Section.

The sale commences with a selection of ancient gold coins, including a gold stater from Calabria, which featured in Sotheby's 1995 auction - Two Hundred Highly Important Greek and Roman Coins (lot 1). Following this, we are pleased to offer a wide Islamic selection including many extremely rare coins, featuring an Abbasid, al-Qahir billah gold dinar, of which there is only one example recorded by Bernardi (lot 18).

The British gold section features a good group of hammered coins including a sovereign of Henry VIII (lot 26) and a 'fine' sovereign of Mary (lot 27), alongside sixth and seventh issue pounds of Elizabeth I (lot 29 and 30), as well as a sixth issue sovereign graded about uncirculated (lot 28) and a rose ryal of James I (lot 31). Also offered is a Cromwell broad, 1656 (lot 34).

We are pleased to offer no less than 8 five guineas pieces for sale. The first, an issue of Charles II (lot 35) is followed by an issue of James II (lot 36). The next is an issue of William and Mary, 1693 which is certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58 (lot 38). We offer two five guineas of William III, one of 1700, the other a 'fine work' issue of 1701 (lots 40 and 41). These are followed by the five guinea of Anne dated 1713 (lot 45) as well as the George II issue of 1729 (lot 49).

Also offered for sale is a fine work two guineas of William III, dated 1701 and certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58 (lot 42) alongside a 1701 guinea certified and graded as Mint State 60 (lot 44). We are also pleased to offer a substantial number of coins from the recent The Queen's Beasts Collection. We also offer a popular gold proof ten pounds dated 2019, commemorating the Queen Victoria Bicentenary which is certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo, which is one of only 70 issued (lot 74).

A superb selection of world gold coins also features in the sale, including an eight escudos from Guatemala which is of excessive rarity and is certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58 (lot 111), as well as an Italian four scudi d'oro, 1641, which is certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63+ which is the highest grade awarded for this coin (lot 113). Another eight escudo coin is also offered, this being from Mexico dated 1868MO which is certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65+ (lot 114).

We also offer the superb and excessively rare USA gold quarter eagle, 1830, recently discovered in an old British collection, and is in fact the first example that we have handled, and is one of only two awarded the extremely high grade of Mint State 66 (lot 118).

Under the Silver, Copper and Bronze Section of the sale, we are pleased to offer no less than four 'Gothic' crowns of Victoria (lots 163 to 166), one of which is certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64+, which is only the fifth highest graded example (lot 163).

The sale concludes with a nice group of French Art Nouveau medals (lots 206 to 210) and with a superb and very rare early coin auction catalogue which is bound with an equally rare book auction catalogue (lot 212).

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Stephen Fenton". The script is cursive and fluid, with a period at the end.

Stephen Fenton

THE GOLD SECTION

ANCIENT COINS



1. **Calabria**, Tarentum, gold stater, struck under Pyrrhus of Epirus, c. 280 BC, laur. head of Zeus l., monogram NK behind, *rev.* [TAPANT]INΩN, eagle seated r., on thunderbolt, with wings spread, two amphorae in r. field, each surmounted by star, *in ex.* NIKAP, wt. 8.59gms. (Vlasto 38-39; Gulbenkian 41 var.; SNG.ANS.1039 var.), *certified and graded by NGC as Choice About Uncirculated * (Star), Strike 4/5, Surface 4/5, Fine Style* £40,000-50,000

*ex Charles Gillet Collection,

Mützen und Medaillen 64, 1984, lot 8.

Sotheby's, Two Hundred Highly Important Greek and Roman Coins, July 1995, lot 4.

The Sotheby catalogue stated 'The artistic standard of the gold issues of Tarentum surpasses even that of the outstanding silver 'horseman' series. A wide variety of types was adopted between 340 and 280 BC, in what was a completely new departure in Southern Italy, as no gold coinages had ever previously been issued there.

On this example, Zeus is the dominating theme. The king of the gods himself appears on the obverse, while his sacred bird, the eagle, seated upon his attribute *par excellence*, the thunderbolt, forms the reverse type. Other Tarentine gold issues were modelled on the staters of Philip of Macedon (Apollo/biga), but this design was a Tarentine original, executed with consummate artistry.

In the period of the issue and circulation of this coin, the Tarentines were involved in constant wars against their barbarian Italian neighbours. On a number of occasions, they summoned mercenary captains over from Old Greece to aid them in their wars and it is thought that these gold issues constituted the means of payment. Tarentum was a city of fabulous wealth and could afford to hire the best when she needed to. This coin was issued in c. 280 while Pyrrhus of Epirus was fighting on behalf of the Tarentines against Rome, a war which was eventually lost in 272 BC.



2. **Zeno** (AD 474-491), solidus, Constantinople, c. 476-491, DN ZENO – PERP AVG, diad. and cuir. bust facing, holding rod to shoulder and adorned shield to r., *rev.* VICTORI – A AVG GGS, Victory standing l., holding long cross, star behind, *in ex.* CONOB, wt. 4.26gms. (RIC.910), *very fine or better* £400-600

The emperor Zeno had a fascinating reign, which was troubled by revolts and religious dissension. He was to achieve lasting peace between his empire and the Vandals in Africa, although he is perhaps best known for his letter the *Henotikon*, which he addressed to the church in Egypt in AD 482. At this time there were bitter factions within Christianity, which was the state religion. Some accepted the Council of Chalcedon (AD 451), in which it was affirmed that Christ had distinctive divine and human natures, while the opposing faction – the miaphysites believed the two natures were one within Christ. Zeno was partly successful with his *Henotikon*, with the miaphysites concluding that the doctrines expressed were acceptable to them. As such he brought about a period of internal religious peace to the East.



3. **Constans II** (AD 641-668), solidus, Constantinople, VICTORIA AVGVSTVS, facing bust with long beard, wearing plumed helmet and chlamys, holding globus cruciger, *rev.* Constantine IV in centre, flanked by Heraclius to r., and Tiberius to l., *in ex.* CONOB, wt. 4.33gms. (Sear 974), *extremely fine* £400-600

A fascinating and rare type, showing the emperor to the obverse, and with the princes to the reverse. The emperor came to the throne as co-emperor at just 11 years old. He wasn't entirely successful as a military leader, he was defeated at the battle of Phoenix in 655 and was forced to accept treaties from the Arab general Mu'awiya. He was more successful against the Slavs, but was rather unpopular within the kingdom, as he increased taxation. He was also unpopular ecclesiastically, as he confiscated church property and issued his *Typos* in 648. In this, he forbade arguments about the longstanding controversial questions of the divine and human natures of Christ (see footnote to previous lot). The Pope condemned this, an act which resulted in Constans exiling the Pope. He also exiled the theologian Maximus the Confessor, and he alienated the Pope Vitalian in 668. Eventually, Constans II was murdered in the bath, by one of his attendants.

ISLAMIC COINS



4. **Umayyad**, *temp.* al-Walid (86-96h), gold dinar, no mint (Damascus), 88h, wt. 4.25gms. (A.127), *certified and graded by NGC as Uncirculated Details* £350-400
5. **Umayyad**, *temp.* al-Walid, gold dinar, no mint (Dimashq), 89h, wt. 4.26gms. (A.127), *minor graffiti in obv field, lustrous good extremely fine* £400-500



6. **Umayyad**, *temp.* Yazid II (101-105h), gold dinar, no mint (Dimashq), 101h wt. 4.12gms. (A.134), *good very fine* £300-350
7. **Umayyad**, *temp.* al-Yazid II, gold dinar, no mint (Dimashq), 104h, wt. 4.26gms. (A.134), *certified and graded by NGC as Uncirculated Details* £350-400



8. **Umayyad**, *temp.* Yazid II, gold dinar, no mint (Dimashq), 105h wt. 4.02gms. (A.134), *slightly clipped, but extremely fine with traces of lustre, a very rare date* £1500-2000



9. **Umayyad**, *temp.* Hisham (105-125h), gold dinar, no mint (Dimashq), 124h, wt. 4.05gms. (A.136), *slightly clipped, good very fine* £300-350
10. **Abbasid**, al-Muqtadir (295-320h), gold dinar, Filastin, 299h, wt. 3.99gms. (Bern 242Gn), *full even strike, good very fine, rare* £800-1000



11. **Abbasid**, al-Muqtadir, gold dinar, Filastin, 306h, wt. 4.37gms. (Bern 242Gn), *slightly crimped, good very fine* £600-800
12. **Abbasid**, al-Muqtadir, gold dinar, Filastin, 307h, wt. 4.51gms. (Bern 242Gn), *softly struck, very fine* £500-600



13. **Abbasid**, al-Muqtadir, gold dinar, Filastin, 309h, wt. 4.45gms. (Bern 242Gn) only one example recorded, *some weakness, good very fine, a very rare date* £800-1000
14. **Abbasid**, al-Muqtadir, gold dinar, Filastin, 312h, wt. 3.63gms. (A.245.2: Bern 2429n), *crudely struck, good very fine* £600-800



15. **Abbasid**, al-Muqtadir, gold dinar, Filastin, 318h, wt. 3.83gms. (Bern 242Gn), *extremely fine, rare as such* £800-1000



16. **Abbasid**, al-Mu'tasim (218-227h), gold dinar, Dimashq, 226h, wt. 4.13gms. (Bern 151Ge; A.225), an unrecorded date, *very fine, very rare* £3000-4000



17. **Abbasid**, al-Mu'tamid (256-279h), gold dinar, al-Ahwaz, 276h, wt. 4.81gms. (Bern 177Nd; A.239.5) an unrecorded date in Bernardi, *minor striking weakness, otherwise about extremely fine, very rare* £1500-2000



18. **Abbasid**, al-Qahir billah (320-322h), gold dinar, Madinat al-Salam, 320h, wt. 3.77gms. (Bern 275Jh, A.250.1), only one recorded by Bernardi, *extremely fine, extremely rare* £5000-6000



19. **Abbasid**, al-Qahir billah, gold dinar, Madinat al-Salam, 321h, wt. 4.01gms. (Bern 277Jh, A.250.2), *brilliant, about uncirculated* £250-300



20. **Abbasid**, al-Qahir billah, gold dinar, Madinat al-Salam, 322h citing Caliph and heir with revenge motto, wt. 4.24gms. (Bern 278Jh, A.252), *lustrous, good extremely fine, rare* £1500-2000



21. **Fatimid**, al-Amir (495-524h), gold dinar, Misr, 503h, wt. 4.24gms. (Nicol 2522), *lustrous, extremely fine* £350-400

22. **Fatimid**, al-Amir, gold dinar, Misr, 510h, wt. 4.04gms. (Nicol 2530), *brilliant, good extremely fine* £350-400



23. **Fatimid**, al-Amir, gold dinar, Misr, 511h, wt. 4.22gms. (Nicol 2532), *lustrous, extremely fine* £300-350

24. **Rassid**, first period, al-Hadi (284-298h), gold dinar, Sada, 298h, wt. 2.90gms. (A.1065), *lustrous, good extremely fine* £250-300



25. **Burji Mamluk**, Muhammad IV (901-904h), gold ashrafi, (al-Iskandariya) date off flan, wt. 3.42gms. (A.1031; Balog 846), *about extremely fine, rare* £350-400

BRITISH COINS



26. **Henry VIII**, sovereign, second coinage (1526-1544), mm. pheon, crowned figure of king seated on narrow throne, facing, flanked by two pillars, portcullis at feet, holding ornate sceptre in r. hand and orb in l., saltire stops in legend, *rev.* shield of arms at centre of full-blown rose, double tressure, saltire stops, wt. 15.01gms. (S.2267; N.1782), *certified and graded by NGC as Extremely Fine Details, Plugged, Removed from Jewellery* £11,000-14,000



27. **Mary**, 'fine' sovereign, 1553, mm. pomegranate, after MARIA on obverse and DNO on reverse, crowned figure of queen enthroned facing, holding orb and sceptre, portcullis at feet, *rev.* shield of arms at centre of large Tudor rose, wt. 15.38gms. (S.2488), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 55* £15,000-20,000



28. **Elizabeth I**, sixth issue, sovereign, mm. escallop (1584-1586), queen enthroned holding orb and sceptre, portcullis at feet, back of throne decorated with pellets, the uprights plain, *rev.* shield of arms on Tudor rose, pellet stops (S.2529), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 55* £6000-8000



29. **Elizabeth I**, sixth issue, pound, mm. woolpack (1594-1596), crowned bust l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms, E R either side, wt. 11.04gms. (S.2534), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 55* £10,000-15,000



30. **Elizabeth I**, seventh issue, pound, mm. 1 (1601-1602), crowned bust l., hair falling loose behind, wearing ruff and richly decorated dress, pellet stops, *rev.* crowned, garnished square topped shield, dividing E R, sharp toothed border and inner circle both sides, wt. 10.92gms. (S.2539; N.2008), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58* £6000-8000



31. **James I**, second coinage, rose ryal, mm. rose (1605-1606), king enthroned, wearing crown and mantle, holding orb and sceptre, portcullis below, *rev.* shield of arms at centre of rose, wt. 13.59gms. (S.2613), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated Details, Removed from Jewellery* £6000-8000



32. **James I**, second coinage, unite, mm. lis (1604-1605), crowned second bust r., holding orb and shouldering sceptre, *rev.* crowned shield of arms, IR at sides, wt. 9.90gms. (S.2618), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* £1500-2500



33. **Commonwealth**, unite, 1652, mm. sun, English shield of arms within wreath, *rev.* conjoined shields, mark of value above, wt. 8.74gms. (S.3208), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated Details, Tooled* £3500-4500



34. **Cromwell**, broad, 1656, laur. head l., rev. crowned shield of arms (S.3225; W&R.39), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated Details, Obverse Scratched* £12,500-15,000



35. **Charles II**, five guineas, 1679, T. PRIMO, second laur. bust r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3331), *certified and graded by NGC as Extremely Fine Details, Obverse Rim Repair* £6000-9000

As a mere child Prince Charles endured the upheaval and trauma of a truly horrific event - the execution of his father. The King of England was labelled a traitor and was executed in 1649. The prince did not get to see his father before the execution – all the children but the youngest two were in exile with their mother - Henrietta Maria. Despite the brutal execution of his father, his belief in the divine right of kings never faltered, and by 1650 he had returned to Scotland, where he was later proclaimed King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. Shortly after, he formed an army of some ten thousand men. The next year he marched into England where he fought Oliver Cromwell's army at Worcester, but the Scots did not prevail, and Charles escaped the battlefield with a bounty on his head. While trying to raise another army, he suddenly found he did not have to: Cromwell had succumbed to a painful death from kidney stones, and the Protectorate was doomed. Charles famously landed at Dover and almost immediately issued a proclamation guaranteeing religious toleration as well as a free Parliament. He was proclaimed King at Westminster on 8 May 1660 in absentia and the following day, on his 30th birthday, he entered the capital to a rousing proclamation from the loyalists. Many supporters wanted revenge on Cromwell's followers, but King Charles II was weary of strife, and his famous Act of Oblivion and Indemnity forgave most of his and his father's enemies. Only the most vicious were executed. In place of the civil badges of the Commonwealth, the royal portrait now appeared on England's money, opposed by crowned shields forming a cross and offset by 'royal' sceptres as images of authority, much to the great pleasure of all who had remained loyal to the monarchy during its darkest days.



36. **James II**, five guineas, 1687, TERTIO, laur. bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3398), *certified and graded by NGC as Extremely Fine 45* £6000-9000

During the reign of James II - only the second reign since the Civil War - the Mint worked especially hard to stamp out memories of the images of money coined during the Commonwealth era, the design of five guineas and smaller gold coins continued largely unchanged from that of Charles II. Gone forever were the legends in English and the generic shields which had dominated the coinage made without regal consent. Charles's right-facing portrait, elegantly engraved by John Roettier, was turned to face to the left and displays a somewhat more complexly fashioned presentation of the flowing periwig of Charles's younger brother, but otherwise is essentially a near-copy of the earlier portrait. The reverse was duplicated save for the date changed each year of issue. The dividing sceptres of the reverse shield, symbolising regal power not possessed by Cromwell or his cohorts, became a stalwart image for the Restoration monarchs' large gold coins; the shield formed using sceptres of this style is displayed on all five guinea issues from 1668 to 1726, with the exception of the issues of William & Mary.



37. **James II**, guinea, 1686, laur. head l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3402), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated Details, Cleaned* £3000-4000



38. **William and Mary**, five guineas, 1693, QVINTO, conjoined busts r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3422), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58* £15,000-20,000

Gold coins were not the currency used by ordinary subjects prior to the 18th century, when commerce flourished for the nation as a whole as the Industrial Revolution changed the course of history forever. At the end of the 17th century, when this coin was struck, its intended use was primarily at court, with the landed gentry, and by banks, just then becoming established as true institutions. The value represented by five guineas in gold was just staggering by most people's estimation, equal to the earnings of months of labour for the common man. As a consequence, the Royal Mint gave most of its attention to making 'small change' as we might call it today: coppers and tin for Charles II and James II, and then a more regular production of both types of minor coins under William & Mary. The other focus of the Mint was silver, in the main from halfcrowns down. Gold coins were made in much more limited numbers, the metal itself being scarce, but in fact they offered the finest 'advertising' of the country's wealth, both at home and abroad. For this purpose, the portraiture and a new style of reverse (with seashells beside a crowned royal shield, replacing the cruciform of the previous two reigns' large gold) were provided for a pair of monarchs. The engraving was performed by James and Norbert Roettiers, whose father, John, was on the verge of retirement by the early 1690s. There was cause for this kind of special design: old James II's abdication, for the sake of his Catholic vows, paved the way for new blood mixed with the old, Mary II being his eldest daughter, married to the Protestant William of Orange. New faces, a crisp and different royal badge on the reverse of their coins, and fate was sealed: the pair accepted the offer of the throne by signing a Declaration of Rights. This established the supremacy of Parliament and issued in a new era of politics dominating the old monarchical rights and privileges. And yet, no coin ever looked more royal than this splendidly designed, huge piece of golden money.



39. **William and Mary**, guinea, 1692, conjoined busts r., rev. crowned shield of arms (S.3426), *slightly matt finish, typical of sea salvage coins, mint fault to DEI which corresponds to reverse, filed to Mary's bust, otherwise extremely fine for issue* £2000-4000



40. **William III**, five guineas, 1700, DVODECIMO, laur. bust r., rev. crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3454), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 53* £10,000-15,000

William reigned, first with his wife – Queen Mary – from 1689 to 1694, and as sole monarch from 1694-1702. William was born in 1650, just one week after his father died of smallpox. He grew up as a reserved child, and when he was just 10 years old, he lost his mother, also to smallpox. He married Mary in 1677 as part of the foreign policy of Charles II, although the couple were to have no children. It is thought that William had his eyes on the throne as early as 1680, and when Mary was crowned Queen, he refused to 'just' be her consort. Mary supported him in his wishes and she refused to rule unless he was given the title King. After her death, unfortunately, also due to smallpox, he reigned alone. He was to appoint Sir Isaac Newton as Warden of the Mint in 1696, and promoted him again to the role of Master and Worker of the Mint in 1699.



41. **William III**, five guineas, 1701 'fine work', D. TERTIO, plain sceptres, second laur. bust r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, angles in sceptres (S.3456), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 55* £20,000-30,000

The first five guineas coins issued for William III varied greatly on the reverse from the coins issued by him with Mary, reverting to the cruciform style seen on the gold of Charles II. The king's portrait was shallowly engraved. But Isaac Newton, Master of the Mint, who had introduced scientific methods and organizational skills to the mint, had not finished making changes: next he attempted to complete the transition begun during the Renaissance of departing from the shallow style of portraiture of the monarch to one that demonstrated lifelike qualities. In 1701, he caused a portrait to be engraved that would not be equalled until the 1760s' patterns of George III. As Mintmaster, Newton's finest artistic achievement is, without argument, the deeply engraved five guineas of 1701, now known as the 'fine work' issue, and it has become one of the classics of British numismatics. Its conception arose from another propitious change at the Royal Mint. For about a third of a century, the job of engraving coin dies had been dominated by the Roettier family of Brussels. They were Catholics and fell out of favour after James II abdicated but continued in their employment. The elder of the family, John, had found favour with Charles II when Thomas Simon, as the former engraver of Cromwell's coins and seals, saw his own tenure decline. John and his brothers, Joseph and Philip, in the words of Challis, exercised the 'controlling influence over English engraving' during the last years of the seventeenth century (A New History of the Royal Mint, page 363) along with John's sons James and Norbert, who under his guidance completed much of the die-work during the reigns of James II and of William & Mary and then of William alone. But in 1689 the father's title was given to George Bowers, a Protestant, and the following year (after Bowers died) it passed to Henry Harris, engraver of the seals. Slowly, the Roettiers, despite doing the actual coin engraving, began to fade from the scene: John the master engraver suffered injury, Joseph moved to the Paris Mint, Philip returned to Brussels to work, Norbert left for France in 1695, and James came under suspicion of counterfeiting in 1697 and was dismissed. No one capable of doing the engraving, not just holding the title of chief engraver, was left, save for a young assistant named James Bull, who laboured more or less without acknowledgment. Then suddenly a German jeweller from Dresden named John Croker was brought to the Mint. He soon tired of re-engraving dies made by the Roettiers during 1698-1699, and he produced the now-famous 'flaming hair' shillings for William III. Newton and others took note and promoted him. His mark on English coinage and medals became indelible, and among his medals may be found exquisite images in high relief, but his greatest achievement was certainly the 'fine work' engraving of the king's portrait used in only one year, 1701, on the gold five guineas and two guineas coins. These are the ultimate numismatic images of the reign, magnificent gold money created more than three centuries ago and rarely equalled as works of art ever since.



42. **William III**, two guineas, 1701 'fine work', second laur. bust r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, angles in sceptres (S.3457), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58* £10,000-12,000



43. **William III**, guinea, 1695, first laur. bust r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3458), *certified and graded by NGC as Uncirculated Details, Cleaned* £3000-5000



44. **William III**, guinea, 1701, second laur. bust r., *rev.* narrow crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3463), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 60* £4000-6000



45. **Anne**, five guineas, 1713, DVODECIMO, dr. bust l., rev. crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3568), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated Details, Harshly Cleaned* £8000-12,000



46. **George I**, five guineas 1726, D. TERTIO, laur. head r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3626), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated Details, Obverse Scratched* £10,000-15,000



47. **George I**, guinea, 1715, laur. head r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3630), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated Details, Cleaned* £2500-3500



48. **George I**, half guinea, 1725, second laur. head r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, sceptres in angles (S.3637), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* £3000-4000



49. **George II**, five guineas, 1729, E.I.C, TERTIO, young laur. head l., E.I.C below, *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3664), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated Details, Reverse Spot Removed* £10,000-15,000

The East India Company, whose famous initials are displayed below the king's portrait on this classic coin, was so heavily engaged in exporting silver to Asian outposts for trading purposes that by the mid-century almost no silver coined for homeland use remained within the country's shores. The relatively new Bank of England (founded in 1694) complicated the shortage even more as it became the principal channel of turning in both silver and gold for re-coinage by the Royal Mint. The procedure facilitated a handy delay, or gap, between owners of the old money relinquishing their funds and receiving replacements. The bank thereby gained a float, a period of time when it possessed more and more money that was not its own, with which it could do business. The procedure also gave the bank increasing control over how much gold entered circulation or was rendered for commerce. The money, of course, was not issued by the bank but by the monarchy. Unlike his Germanic father, King George II lived in Britain and soon embraced English customs, securing the role of royalty for his family. He spoke perfect English and among his keenest interests was the military. He was also the last British monarch to personally lead troops in battle. His coins have become classics of numismatics, with several famed issues bearing distinctive hallmarks. Perhaps the boldest, and chronologically the first, was the series of gold coins marked on their dies with raised letters 'E.I.C.' prominently displayed under the king's portrait. These initials stood for the East India Company, a London-based trading organization chartered in 1600 by Elizabeth I. It reached the peak of its influence and wealth during the Indian Rebellion of 1857, shortly into the reign of Queen Victoria, finally being dissolved in 1874. In the 1720s, though, its reach was expanding throughout present-day Asia into the Indian subcontinent; its full legal name was the Honourable East India Company. It traded for all sorts of commodities. Its owners were merchants of immense wealth as well as aristocratic backers. In time it came to rule vast regions of the Indian continent, maintaining control with its own private armies. The company issued a number of coins over many decades bearing its name and made from ore it supplied. The most historical and desirable of these now-famous coins were the large gold pieces represented by the coin offered here, along with others in the guinea series, all made from specie supplied to the Royal Mint by the company. It was a coin that made an impressive statement for all the world to read. While England became a rich nation during the reign of Elizabeth I, it was not a dominant player on the world scene until the 18th century, when its fleet of warships and its global trading companies turned the islands of Great Britain into an empire. In a manner of speaking, this splendid gold coin in effect served as an 'announcement' of the expansive, coming empire on which the sun would never set.



50. **George II**, guinea, 1748, perhaps 8 over 3, laur. head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms (S.3680), *about fine* £1200-1300

A rare date, made rarer still by the unusual possible overdate, which is unlisted.



51. **George III**, guinea, 1813, 'military type', laur. head r., *rev.* shield in Garter (S.3730), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated Details, Cleaned* £5000-7500



52. **Victoria**, five pounds, 1887, 'Jubilee' bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3864), *good very fine* £1000-1500



53. **Edward VII**, coronation specimen set, 1902, sovereign to Maundy penny, bare head r., *rev.* various, in case of issue (S.PS10), *matt surface, mint state, a particularly choice set* (11) £1500-2000



54

55

54. **George V**, gold proof two pounds, 1911, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3995), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 62+ Cameo* £2500-3000

With attractive frosting on bust and to reverse before polished fields.

55. **George V**, half sovereign, 1918P (Perth mint), bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon, P on ground (S.4008), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63+* £2500-3500

A rare and desirable date.



56. **George V**, coronation proof set, 1911, sovereign to Maundy penny, bare head l., *rev.* various, in case of issue (S.PS12), *mint state* (10) £2500-3500



57

58

57. **George VI**, proof five pounds, 1937, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.4074), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64 Ultra Cameo* £7500-9500

One of only 5001 struck.

With original case of issue.

58. **George VI**, proof five pounds, 1937, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.4074), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64 Cameo* £7500-9500

One of only 5001 struck.



59

60

61

59. **George VI**, proof two pounds, 1937, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.4075), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 65 Cameo* £3200-3500

60. **George VI**, proof two pounds, 1937, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.4075), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 62* £2000-2500

61. **George VI**, proof half sovereign, 1937, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.4077), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 63+* £500-700



62. **Elizabeth II**, gold one hundred pounds, 2016, Chinese Lunar Year series, Year of the Monkey, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* monkey leaping through trees (S.5182), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 69 Deep Proof Like* £1500-2000



63. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof one hundred pounds, 2017, The Queen's Beasts series, The Lion of England, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* The Lion of England, in case of issue, with certificate (S.QCG1), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 69 Ultra Cameo* £1800-2200

Certificate number 69, one of only 750 issued.

64. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof one hundred pounds, 2017, The Queen's Beasts series, The Unicorn of Scotland, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* The Unicorn of Scotland (S.QCG2), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £2000-2500



65. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof one hundred pounds, 2017, The Queen's Beasts series, The Unicorn of Scotland, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* The Unicorn of Scotland, in case of issue, with certificate (S.QCG2), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £2000-2500

Certificate number 290, one of only 475 issued.

66. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof one hundred pounds, 2018, The Queen's Beasts series, The Red Dragon of Wales, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* The Red Dragon of Wales, in case of issue, with certificate (S.QCG3), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £2000-2500

Certificate number 176, one of only 400 issued.



67. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof one hundred pounds, 2018, The Queen's Beasts series, The Black Bull of Clarence, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* The Black Bull of Clarence, in case of issue, with certificate (S.QCG4), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 69 Ultra Cameo* £1750-2250

Certificate number 256, one of only 500 issued.

68. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof one hundred pounds, 2019, The Queen's Beasts series, The Falcon of the Plantagenets, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* The Falcon of the Plantagenets, in case of issue, with certificate (S.QCG5), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 69 Ultra Cameo* £1750-2250

Certificate number 172, one of only 445 issued.



69. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof one hundred pounds, 2019, The Queen's Beasts series, The Yale of Beaufort, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* The Yale of Beaufort, in case of issue, with certificate (S.QCG6), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £2000-2500

Certificate number 365, one of only 445 issue.

70. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof one hundred pounds, 2020, The Queen's Beasts series, The White Lion of Mortimer, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* The White Lion of Mortimer, in case of issue, with certificate (S.QCG7), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £2000-2500

Certificate number 90, one of only 445 issued.



71. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof twenty five pounds, 2018, The Queen's Beasts series, The Red Dragon of Wales, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* The Red Dragon of Wales, in case of issue, with certificate (S.QCF3), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £500-600

Certificate number 59, one of only 1500 issued.

72. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof twenty five pounds, 2018, The Queen's Beasts series, The Black Bull of Clarence, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* The Black Bull of Clarence, in case of issue, with certificate (S.QCF4), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £500-600

Certificate number 809, one of only 1500 issued.



73. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof ten pounds, 2017, The Queen's Sapphire Jubilee, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* crowned Royal Arms above the number 65 (S.M9), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £7000-8000

One of only 110 issued.



74. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof ten pounds, 2019, The Queen Victoria Bicentenary, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* conjoined busts of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, in case of issue, with certificate, wt. 5 oz. (S.M17), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £9000-10,000

Certificate number 66, one of only 70 issued.



75. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof five pounds, 2001, The 100th Anniversary of the Death of Queen Victoria, crowned head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* portrait of Victoria I., within stylised V to represent the railway lines, stylised framework of the Crystal Palace behind (S.L9), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £2500-3000
76. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof five pounds, 2002, The Golden Jubilee, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.SE9), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £2500-3500



77. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof five pounds, 2005, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* St. George slaying the dragon (S.SE10), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £2000-3000
78. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof five pounds, 2009, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.SE11), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £2000-3000



79



80



79. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof five pounds, 2016, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* St. George and the dragon, *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £2000-3000
80. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof five pounds, 2017, 1000th Anniversary of the Coronation of King Canute, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* stylised portrait of Canute (S.L50), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £4000-5000

Scarce.



81



82



81. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof five pounds, 2017, 1000th Anniversary of the Coronation of King Canute, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* stylised portrait of Canute (S.L50), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £4000-5000
82. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof five pounds, 2017, 1000th Anniversary of the Coronation of King Canute, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* stylised portrait of Canute (S.L50), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £4000-5000



83



84



83. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof five pounds, 2018, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* St. George and the dragon, commemorative privy mark to r., in case of issue, with certificate (S.SE13A), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £2500-3500

Certificate number 171, of only 1000 issued.

84. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof five pounds, 2019, 200th Anniversary of the Birth of Queen Victoria, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* bust of Victoria I., in stylised gears containing scenes of the achievements of the Victorian age (S.L77), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £2000-3000



85. **Elizabeth II**, gold matte five pounds, 2019, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.SE13),
certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 70 Matte £1500-2000



86. **Elizabeth II**, The Golden Jubilee Gold Proof Set, 2002, comprised of gold proof five pound to maundy penny (S.PGS02), in case of issue, with certificate, *FDC* (13) £8000-10,000

One of only 2002 sets issued.



87. **Elizabeth II**, The Sovereign Four Coin Set, 2018, comprised of gold proof two pounds, sovereign, half sovereign, and quarter sovereign, in case of issue, with certificate, *FDC* (4) £1300-1500
One of only 300 sets issued.



88. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof fifty pence, 2020, The UK's Withdrawal from the European Union, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* legend, in case of issue, with certificate (S.H72), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £800-1000
Certificate number 572, one of only 1500 issued.
89. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof fifty pence, 2020, The UK's Withdrawal from the European Union, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* legend, in case of issue, with certificate (S.H72), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £800-1000
Certificate number 1210, one of only 1500 issued.



90. **Elizabeth II**, gold proof fifty pence, 2020, The UK's Withdrawal from the European Union, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* legend, in case of issue, with certificate (S.H72), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 69 Ultra Cameo* £800-1000
Certificate number 779, one of only 1500 issued.

SOVEREIGNS



91

92

91. **George III**, sovereign, 1817, laur. head r., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3785), *certified and graded by NGC as Very Fine 25* £800-1200

The first date of issue.

92. **George III**, sovereign, 1817, laur. head r., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3785), *certified and graded by NGC as Fine 12* £650-850

The first date of issue.



93. **Victoria**, proof sovereign, 1839, plain edge, die axis $\uparrow\downarrow$, young head l., *rev.*, crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3852), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 63* Cameo* £15,000-16,000



94. **Edward VII**, satin proof sovereign, 1908C, bare head r., *rev.* St. George and the dragon, C on groundline (S.3970), *certified and graded by NGC as Specimen 61* £8000-10,000

The first date of the Ottawa series.



95. **George V**, proof sovereign, 1911, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3996), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 66 Cameo* £3000-3500



96. **George V**, sovereign, 1927SA, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon, SA on groundline (S.4004), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65 +* £600-800

The only example awarded this grade by NGC.



97. **George VI**, proof sovereign, 1937, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.4076), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 66** £3000-4000



98. **George VI**, proof sovereign, 1937, bare head l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.4076), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64*+* £2250-2750

As issued in the proof sets.



99. **Elizabeth II**, proof sovereign, 1989, 500th Anniversary of the Sovereign, monarch enthroned facing, *rev.* crowned shield of arms upon double rose (S.SC3), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £1250-1750
100. **Elizabeth II**, proof sovereign, 2005, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* St. George slaying the dragon (S.SC6), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £500-700
101. **Elizabeth II**, proof sovereign, 2017, 200th Anniversary of the Pistrucci sovereign, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.SC11), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £500-700



102

103

102. **Elizabeth II**, proof sovereign, 2017, 200th Anniversary of the Pistrucci sovereign, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.SC11), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £500-700
103. **Elizabeth II**, proof sovereign, 2017, 200th Anniversary of the Pistrucci sovereign, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.SC11), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £500-700

BRITISH ISLANDS



104. **Alderney**, Elizabeth II, gold proof quarter sovereign, 2017, Remembrance Day Edition, crowned bust r., *rev.* large poppy, value below, smaller poppies around, *FDC* £100-150
- One of only 1999 issued.



105. **Guernsey**, Elizabeth II, gold proof five pounds, 2014, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* AT THE GOING DOWN OF THE SUN AND IN THE MORNING WE WILL REMEMBER THEM 1914-1918 £5, soldier with legend to l., above silhouettes of soldier, in case of issue, with certificate, *FDC* £1200-1400
- One of only 145 minted, issue number 145 – the last one to be issued.

Issued in 2014 by the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the coin commemorates the passing of 100 years since the start of World War One. The total male population across the British isles of Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, was just over 20,000 before the war. Of these men, 5,273 joined the legions and went to war. Unfortunately, of these men, 1,172 were killed. As such, hardly a family remained in the isles who hadn't lost someone to the war.

SCOTTISH COINS



106. **Scotland**, Charles I, unite, briot, mm. B and thistle (1637-1642), crowned bust r., holding orb and shouldering sceptre, *rev.* crowned shield of arms, crowned CR at sides, wt. 9.81gms. (S.5531), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58* £6000-8000

WORLD COINS



107

108

107. **Australia**, Elizabeth II, gold two hundred dollars, 2019, crowned bust r., *rev.* crowned portrait bust r., in case of issue, with certificate, wt. 2oz., 99.99% purity, *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo* £3000-3500

Certificate number 29, one of only 100 minted.

The only example awarded Proof 70 Ultra Cameo by NGC.

108. **Australia**, Elizabeth II, gold proof twenty five dollars, 2018, crowned head r., *rev.* two kangaroos, in case of issue, with certificate, wt. 7.81gms., *FDC* £300-400

One of only 1000 minted.



109. **Chile**, Fernando VI, eight escudos, 1751J, bust r., date below, *rev.* shield of arms, order chain, fleece, all above cross (KM.3), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62+* £3000-5000



110. **China**, gold one hundred yuan, 1982, Temple of Heaven, *rev.* panda with bamboo shoot (Fr.B4), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65* £1600-1900



111. **Guatemala**, eight escudos, 1824NG M, sun over mountains, *rev.* ceiba tree (KM.8), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58* £15,000-25,000

Excessively rare.



112. **Italy**, Sardinia (House of Savoy), Carlo Emanuele II, four scudi d'oro, 1641, busts of Charles and Christina r., *rev.* crowned shield of arms, wt. 13.26gms. (Fr.1071), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63+* £10,000-15,000

The highest grade awarded by NGC.



113



114



113. **Mexico**, eight escudos, 1868MO, facing eagle, snake in beak, *rev.* hand, writing in the book of Law, liberty cap on top of pen (KM.383.9), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65+* £3500-5500
114. **South Africa**, Krugerrand, gold proof two ounce gold coin, 2018, bust l., *rev.* Springbok, in case of issue, with certificate, *FDC* £3000-3500

Certificate number 53, one of only 200 minted.



115. **South Africa**, Krugerrand Prestige Set, 2018, comprised of gold proof one ounce to fiftieth of an ounce, in case of issue, with certificate, *FDC* (6) £2750-300

One of only 600 sets issued.



116



117



116. **South Africa**, ZAR, Kruger, pond, 1897, bust l., *rev.* circular shield of arms over flags, eagle above (KM.10.2), *about very fine* £275-325
117. **USA**, ten dollars, 1894O, Liberty bust l., date below, *rev.* eagle with shield on breast, on branch, O below (KM.102), *good very fine or better* £600-700

The Orleans mint scarce.



118. **USA**, gold quarter eagle (two and a half dollars), 1830, Liberty head l., *rev.* eagle with shield on breast, on branch (KM.49), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 66* £45,000-65,000
From an old British Collection.

One of only 4,540 minted, very rare.

This is a very scarce type and in fact the first one we have ever handled. The piece was recently discovered in an old collection of coins in the UK, where it has been for nearly two hundred years. The coin is slightly prooflike which is often the case with such a small mintage. It has only been submitted for grading once and is one of only two examples awarded this grade by NGC.



119. **Victoria**, gold medal, 1887, issued for the Golden Jubilee, 'Jubilee' bust 1, *rev.* enthroned figure of Empire facing, flanked by standing figures of Science, Letters, Art, Industry and Agriculture, at their feet, Mercury and Time, 56mm. (BHM.3219), *fields scuffed, certified and graded by NGC as Proof 60 Cameo* £8500-9500

THE SILVER, COPPER AND BRONZE SECTION

ISLAMIC COINS



120. **Umayyad**, *temp.* Abd al-Malik (65-86h), silver dirham, Jayy, 82h, wt. 2.90gms. (Klat 256), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* £200-250
121. **Umayyad**, *temp.* al-Walid, silver dirham, Junday Sabur, 94h, wt. 2.93gms. (Klat 242), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* £100-125



122. **Umayyad**, *temp.* al-Walid, silver dirham, Sabur, 96h, wt. 2.94gms. (Klat 427), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* £100-125
123. **Umayyad**, *temp.* al-Walid, silver dirham, Sijistan, 91h, wt. 2.91gms. (Klat 433), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* £150-200



124. **Umayyad**, *temp.* al-Walid, silver dirham, Sarakhs, 94h, wt. 2.91gms. (Klat 454), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62, rare* £250-300
125. **Umayyad**, *temp.* al-Walid, silver dirham, Kirman, 94h, wt. 2.92gms. (Klat 526), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* £100-125



126



127

126. **Umayyad**, *temp.* al-Walid, silver dirham, Manadhir, 95h, wt. 2.91gms. (Klat 618), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* £100-125
127. **Umayyad**, *temp.* al-Walid, silver dirham, Herat, 93h, wt. 2.88gms. (Klat 656), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 64* £200-250



128



129

128. **Umayyad**, *temp.* al-Walid, silver dirham, Wasit, 94h, wt. 2.94gms. (Klat 689), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* £100-125
129. **Umayyad**, *temp.* 'Umar (99-101h), silver dirham, al-Kufa, 101h, wt. 2.91gms. (Klat 545), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* £100-125



130



131

130. **Umayyad**, *temp.* Hisham, silver dirham, Ifriqiya, 114h, wt. 2.87gms. (Klat 101), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* £200-250
131. **Umayyad**, *temp.* Hisham, silver dirham, Wasit, 112h, wt. 2.95gms. (Klat 705), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 64* £120-150



132



133

132. **Abbasid Revolutionary**, anonymous, silver dirham, al-Rayy, 129h, wt. 2.91gms. (Klat 409), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* £300-350
133. **Abbasid**, *temp.* al-Mansur (136-158h), silver dirham, Madinat al-Salam, 152h, wt. 2.94gms. (A.213), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* £100-125



134. **Abbasid**, *temp.* al-Mansur, silver dirham, Madinat al-Salam, 155h, wt. 2.95gms. (A.213), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* £100-125
135. **Abbasid**, *temp.* al-Mahdi (158-169h), silver dirham, Madinat al-Salam, 165h wt. 2.94gms. (A.215.1), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* £100-125



136. **Abbasid**, *temp.* al-Mahdi, silver dirham, al-Muhammadiya, 167h, wt. 2.70gms. (A.215.1), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* £100-125



137. **Abbasid**, first period, *temp.* al-Amin (193-198h), dirham, al-Rashidiya, 193h, *rev.* rabi' Allah, wt. 2.97gms. (Lowick -), *good very fine, extremely rare* £2000-2500

This dirham from the previously unrecorded Abbasid mint of al-Rashidiya was struck in the Egyptian port town of Rosetta, the site of the famous Rosetta stone, which was the key to deciphering the ancient Egyptian writing system. This mint is known from a unique Umayyad copper fals.



138. **Abbasid**, *temp.* al-Muqtadir, silver dirham, Hamadhan, 303h, wt. 2.53gms. (A.246.2), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 64* £125-150

BRITISH COINS



139. **Henry VIII**, groat, second coinage (1526-1544), mm. sunburst, Laker bust A1 with Lombardic lettering, *rev.* long cross fourchée over shield of arms, wt. 2.75gms. (S.2337A), *good very fine, with a sharp portrait* £80-100
*ex Sharman Collection, March 1983.

140. **Henry VIII**, groat, second coinage (1526-1544), mm. sunburst, Laker bust D r., Lombardic lettering, *rev.* long cross fourchée over shield of arms, wt. 2.64gms. (S.2337E), *toned, extremely fine* £250-300
*ex Lubbock Collection, May 1984.



141. **Henry VIII**, groat, third coinage (1544-1547), Tower mint, mm. lis, crowned bust 2 facing, *rev.* shield of arms, wt. 2.76gms. (S.2369), *extremely fine, with a good portrait* £300-400

142. **Henry VIII**, groat, third coinage (1544-1547), York, no mm., crowned bust 2 var. facing, *rev.* long cross fourchée over shield, spur from shield to inner circle, wt. 2.48gms. (S.2374), *good very fine or better, practically as struck* £200-250

143. **Henry VIII**, halfgroat, second coinage (1526-1544), Canterbury, Archbishop Warham, mm. cross patonce (1526-32), crowned bust r., *rev.* CIVITAS CANTOR, long cross fourchée over shield of arms, WA at sides, wt. 1.27gms. (S.2343), *almost extremely fine* £120-140



144. **Elizabeth I**, seventh issue, crown, mm. 1 (1601-1602), crowned elaborate bust l., holding orb, *rev.* long cross fourchée over square shield, wt. 29.91gms. (S.2582), *slightly double struck portrait to obverse, otherwise lightly toned, virtually extremely fine* £7500-9500



145. **James I**, sixpence, 1605, crowned bust r., value behind, *rev.* shield of arms, date above (S.3657), *fair, about fine* £60-90

A very popular year, the year of the Gunpowder Plot.



146



147



146. **Charles I** (1625-1649), pattern crown, undated, crowned bust l., without inner circles, *rev.* equestrian portrait (Brooker 1249; N.2671), *appears to be a well-made cast, extremely fine* £600-800

147. **Charles I**, coinage of the English civil war, halfcrown, York mint, mm. lion (1643-1644), equestrian portrait, EBORO below, *rev.* crowned shield of arms, with Irish harp without typical planchet flaw (S.2868), *some rub to obverse high points, otherwise almost extremely fine* £500-600



148



149



148. **Charles I**, shilling, Tower mint, group F, type 4.4, mm. triangle in circle (1641-1643), sixth 'Briot's' bust l., mark of value behind, *rev.* flat-topped shield of arms over cross moline, wt. 5.86gms. (S.2799), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 62* £200-300

149. **Commonwealth**, shilling, 1651, mm. sun, English shield of arms within wreath, *rev.* conjoined shields, mark of value above (S.3217; KM.390.1), *good very fine* £400-600

With error COMMONWEALT I (perhaps H sideways) which is unlisted in KM.



150. **Charles II**, halfcrown, 1663, laur. and dr. bust r., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, interlinked Cs in angles (S.3361), *certified and graded by NGC as Extremely Fine 45* £600-900
151. **Charles II**, copper halfpenny, no date (1670), laur. bust l., *rev.* Britannia seated l. (P.404), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 58, Brown* £200-250



152. **James II**, crown, 1686 SECVNDO, dr. and laur. bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields (S.3406; ESC.740), *light flecking on obverse, otherwise extremely fine or better* £2000-2500
153. **Anne**, crown, 1707, dr. bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, roses and plumes in angles (S.3578), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 55* £600-900



154. **Anne**, shilling, 1708, dr. bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, roses and plumes in angles (S.3610), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* £400-500
155. **George II**, halfcrown, 1751, laur. and dr. bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields (S.3696), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* £1250-1750



156. **George IV**, proof crown, 1826, bare head l., rev. shield with crest (S.3806; ESC.257), *perhaps polished long ago, now starting to re-tone, very fine or better, the reverse especially so* £2000-2200
157. **George IV**, crown, 1821 SECVNDQ, laur. head l., rev. St. George and the dragon (S.3805), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 64* £1500-2000



158. **George IV**, halfcrown, 1823, laur. head l., rev. crowned shield of arms (S.3807; ESC.2364), *certified and graded by NGC as Very Fine Details, Obverse Scratched* £1500-2000
- Extremely rare and the key date of the George IV series.



159. **George IV**, shilling, 1821, laur. head l., rev. crowned garnished shield of arms (S.3810), *toned extremely fine* £100-150
160. **William IV**, penny, 1831, bare head r., rev. Britannia seated r., with shield and trident (S.3845), *certified and graded by NGC as About Uncirculated 58 Brown* £200-300



161. **Victoria**, proof crown, 1839, young head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3882), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 61* £12,000-14,000



162. **Victoria**, proof crown, 1839, young head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3882; ESC.2560), *appears to have got into circulation, or perhaps was used as a pocket piece, about very fine, some light marks* £2000-4000



163. **Victoria**, proof 'gothic' crown, 1847, UNDECIMO edge, 'gothic' bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, emblems in angles (S.3883; ESC.288; Bull 2571), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64+ Cameo* £6500-7500

With attractive light blue, even and natural tone to mirror fields. Good frosting to bust, light russet gold tone to reverse crowned shields.

5 are graded higher by PCGS.

164. **Victoria**, proof 'gothic' crown, 1847, 'gothic' crowned bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields (S.3883), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 63* £5500-6500



165. **Victoria**, proof 'gothic' crown, 1847, 'gothic' bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, emblems in angles (S.3883), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof Details, Cleaned* £2000-3000

166. **Victoria**, proof 'gothic' crown, 1847, 'gothic' bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields, emblems in angles (S.3883), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 58* £3250-3750



167. **Victoria**, halfcrown, 1874, young head l., *rev.* crowned shield of arms within wreath (S.3889), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65* £500-750

168. **Victoria**, silver pattern florin, 1848, plain edge, 'Godless' crowned bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shields (Bull.2917; ESC.799), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 63+* £2250-2750



169. **Victoria**, 'gothic' florin, 1862, 'gothic' bust l., *rev.* crowned cruciform shield of arms (S.3891), *good fine* £400-500

A very rare date.

170. **Victoria**, proof sixpence, 1839, plain edge, young head l., *rev.* crowned value within wreath (S.3908), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 63 Cameo* £550-650

171. **Victoria**, proof groat, 1839, plain edge, die axis $\uparrow\downarrow$, young head l., *rev.* Britannia seated r., with shield and trident (S.3913), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 62* £400-500



172. **Victoria**, proof crown, 1893, LVI edge, veiled bust l., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3937; ESC.304; Bull.2594), *certified and graded by PCGS as Proof 64 Cameo* £2500-3000

*ex London Coins Ltd. auction 155, 5 December 2016, lot 752.

14 are graded higher by PCGS, CAM is the top category awarded for this date.

With strong frosting to both sides, the obverse with added part toning, lightly polished fields to both sides with blue-brown natural toning.



173. **Victoria**, penny, 1865, 5 over 3, laur. and dr. young bust l., *rev.* Britannia seated r., with shield and trident (S.3954), *certified and graded by PCGS as Mint State 64 Red Brown* £1000-1200
**ex Wilson Peck Collection.*
bt. Numismatic circular, July-August, 1965.
With old Spink Envelope with handwritten provenance.



174



175



174. **Edward VII**, crown, 1902, bare head r., *rev.* St. George and the dragon (S.3978), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65* £500-750
175. **Edward VII**, florin, 1904, bare head r., *rev.* Britannia seated, with trident (S.3981), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 64+* £500-750
A rare date.



176. **Elizabeth II**, silver proof ten pounds, 2017, The Queen's Beasts series, The Unicorn of Scotland, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* The Unicorn of Scotland, wt. 5oz., in case of issue, with certificate (S.QCC2), *FDC* £150-250



177. **Elizabeth II**, five pounds (2): 2019; 2020, both from The Great Engravers series, the first commemorating the 1839 five pounds 'Una and the Lion' by William Wyon, DIRIGE DEUS GRESSUS MEOS. MMXIX, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* ELIZABETH II D G REG FID DEF 5 POUNDS, Una and the lion, walking l., *in ex.* W. WYON R. A. (S.GE1); the second commemorating the Three Graces pattern crown by William Wyon, ELIZABETH II. D. G. REG. F. D. 5 POUNDS. 2020, crowned head r., JC initials below bust, *rev.* FOEDUS INVIO LABILE, three female figures, the Three Graces, representing Ireland, England and Scotland, a harp, shield and thistle at their feet, W. WYON in l. field, *in ex.* quiver and palm branch, both in wood case with felt lining with a carving/depiction of Una and the lion on the lid, *both certified and graded by NGC as Proof 70 Ultra Cameo, the second in holder marked First Releases* £6000-7000



178. **Elizabeth II**, five pounds, 2019, from The Great Engravers series, commemorating the 1839 five pounds 'Una and the Lion' by William Wyon, DIRIGE DEUS GRESSUS MEOS. MMXIX, head r., wearing tiara, *rev.* ELIZABETH II D G REG FID DEF 5 POUNDS, Una and the lion, walking l., *in ex.* W. WYON R. A. (S.GE1), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 69 Ultra Cameo* £3000-3500
179. **Elizabeth II**, proof crown, 1953, Coronation issue, equestrian portrait l., *rev.* crown in centre of emblematic cross, shield of arms in angles (S.4136; ESC.393E; Bull 4332), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 66 Ultra Cameo* £300-400

Heavy frosting to both sides, a superior example.

NGC records 7 examples certified in this grade, only 5 are graded higher.



180. **Elizabeth II**, crown, 1960, British Exhibition, laur. young head r., *rev.* crown in centre of emblematic cross, shield of arms in angles (S.4143), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 66* £300-500
*ex Baldwin's vault
181. **Elizabeth II**, crown, 1965, Churchill Commemorative, laur. young head r., *rev.* Churchill (S.4144), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 66* £200-400
*ex Baldwin's vault

One of only 6 in this grade, none are graded higher.

IRISH COINS



182. **Ireland**, George III, proof penny, 1805, Soho (Birmingham mint), engrailed edge, copper-bronzed, laur. and dr. bust r., *rev.* Irish harp (S.6620), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 65 Brown Cameo* £400-600
183. **Ireland**, George III, proof halfpenny, 1805, Soho (Birmingham mint), engrailed edge, copper bronzed, laur. and dr. bust r., *rev.* Irish harp (S.6621), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 66 Brown* £400-600



184. **Ireland**, George III, proof halfpenny, 1805, Soho (Birmingham mint), engrailed edge, copper, laur. and dr. bust r., *rev.* Irish harp (S.6621), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 65 Brown* £400-500
185. **Ireland**, George III, proof halfpenny, 1805, Soho (Birmingham mint), engrailed edge, copper, laur. and dr. bust r., *rev.* Irish harp (S.6621), *certified and graded by NGC as Proof 64 Brown Cameo* £300-400

WORLD COINS



186. **British Trade Dollar**, 1895, Britannia standing l., holding shield and trident, *rev.* value within ornate design (KM.T5), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 64* £200-400
187. **British Trade Dollar**, 1899B, Britannia standing l., holding shield and trident, *rev.* value within ornate design (KM.T5), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 64+* £200-400



188. **British Trade Dollar**, 1925, Britannia standing l., holding shield and trident, *rev.* value within ornate design (KM.T5), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 64+* £300-400
189. **British Trade Dollar**, 1925, Britannia standing l., holding shield and trident, *rev.* value within ornate design (KM.T5), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* £200-300



190. **China**, Chihli province, dollar, 1908 (year 34), legend, *rev.* dragon (KM.Y73.2; L&M.465), *certified and graded by NGC as Extremely Fine 45* £150-250
191. **China**, Republic, dollar, 1927, variety with six-pointed stars flanking MEMENTO, bust of Sun Yat-sen l., *rev.* MEMENTO BIRTH OF REPUBLIC OF CHINA, Chinese characters within sprays (KM.Y318a; L&M.49), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65* £1000-2000



192. **Hong Kong**, Victoria, five cents, 1883, diad. head l., *rev.* legend (KM.5), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 66* £100-150
193. **Hong Kong**, Edward VII, five cents, 1905, crowned bust r., *rev.* Chinese legend (KM.12), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 66* £100-150
194. **Hong Kong**, Edward VII, five cents, 1905, crowned bust r., *rev.* Chinese legend (KM.12), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65* £60-90



195. **Straits Settlements**, Victoria, ten cents, 1882H, diad. head l., *rev.* value within beaded circle (KM.11), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 65* £100-150
196. **Straits Settlements**, Victoria, ten cents, 1882H, diad. head l., *rev.* value within beaded circle (KM.11), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 64* £60-90



197. **Straits Settlements**, Edward VII, silver dollar, 1907, reduced size, crowned bust r., by de Saulles, *rev.* legends within Asiatic cross (Pr.222; KM.26), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 63* £300-600



198. **Straits Settlements**, Edward VII, five cents, 1905, crowned bust r., *rev.* Chinese legend (KM.13), *certified and graded by NGC as Mint State 66* £100-150



199. **USA**, post colonial, Vermont, cent, 1785, VERMONT'S RES PUBLICA [1785], landscape, *rev.* STELLA, QUARTA. DECIMA, double rays and stars around central eye (KM.3), *some weakness on the plow and date, otherwise about very fine* £400-500

BRITISH MEDALS



200. **William IV**, Cambridge University Chancellor's Medal, copper specimen, 1835, by William Wyon, bare head of William r., *rev.* student seated before the busts of Homer and Virgil, with attributes of learning around, 53mm., in maroon leather case of issue, *choice extremely fine with some original redness, rare* £100-140

This medal was struck following the appointment of the Marquis of Camden as Chancellor, however the King's death two years later ensured a very low mintage.



201. **Victoria and Albert**, The Great Exhibition, copper prize medal, 1851, by W. Wyon and L. C. Wyon, conjoined busts of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert l., *rev.* the figure of Industry confers Labour with a wreath, edge named, PRIZE MEDAL OF THE EXHIBITION - A. & S. HENRY & Co. CLASS XII., 76.5mm. (BHM.2462; Eimer 1456; Allen HP A015), in maroon leather case of issue, *good extremely fine* £200-250

A. & S. Henry & Co Ltd. of 32 Portland Street, Manchester, was founded in 1805 in Manchester by the brothers Alexander and Samuel Henry. Alexander had emigrated to America from Ireland in 1783, joining his uncle as a merchant in Philadelphia. However, seeing the rapid growth of the cotton trade in Manchester he returned to England in 1804 and A. & S. Henry & Co was established the following year. They exhibited woollen clothes (Class XII – Woollen and Worsted) at the Great Exhibition. The company was taken over by Great Universal Stores in 1972 and their archived records are held by the University of Dundee Archive Services.



202. **Princess Alexandra of Denmark**, Reception by the City of London, large copper medal, 1863, for the Corporation of the City of London, by J. S. and A. B. Wyon, bust l., her hair pulled back but ringlets over shoulder, *rev.* the Prince of Wales introduces the Princess to Londonia, 76.5mm., in red leather case of issue, inscribed in gilt (BHM.2783; Eimer 1561; Welch 9), 350 specimens struck, *good extremely fine* £200-250



203. **Boer War**, The South African Campaign 1899-1900, bronze memorial medal, 1900, by Emil Fuchs, armed female figure standing, a harbour and troops behind, PAX above, *rev.* winged angel offers laurel branch to fallen soldier, TO THE MEMORY OF THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR QUEEN AND COUNTRY and in tablet, SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN 1899 – 1900, mm. H (Heaton, Birmingham), 71mm. (BHM.3679; Eimer 1850; BDM VII. 330), in red leather (Mint, Birmingham) case of issue (one side to lid missing), *extremely fine, scarce* £100-140

The medal was re-issued in 1902 in greater numbers, to celebrate the end of the war and Peace. This medal shows the date 1902 in the tablet and QUEEN AND COUNTRY reads KING.



204. **Boer War**, The Absent Minded Beggar, the National Commemorative Medal, white metal, 1899-1900, by F. Bowcher [Spink and Son], 45mm. (BHM.3680; Eimer 1851; Hern 68); President Kruger, Death, 1904, bronze medal, by Begeer, issued by *De Volksstem* newspaper, bust of Kruger l., *rev.* legend within open wreath, 28.5mm. (Hern 384), suspension loop, ring and black ribbon bow attached; Joseph Chamberlain, visit to South Africa, silvered-bronze medal, 1903, by J. Fray, bust facing, *rev.* legend in cartouche, winged Peace stands r., 51mm. (BHM.3888; Eimer 1876; Hern 572); and a silver and enamel cross [1911], for the Tarif Reform League, with similar Chamberlain bust, EACH - FOR - ALL - T.R.L., 22mm., *first two extremely fine, other two very fine* (4) £70-100

The Tarif Reform League wanted to see the British Empire transformed into a single trading bloc, to compete with Germany and the USA and to protect British industry from foreign competition.



205. **George V**, Lloyd's of London [insurance], the opening of the new building, silver medal, 1928, by Frank Bowcher, conjoined crowned busts of the King and Queen Mary I. (as on Bowcher's Coronation medal, BHM.4023), *rev.* legend within wreath, 63.5mm., wt. 111.07gms. (BHM.4222; Eimer 2009), in maroon leather [Spink] case of issue, *matt surface, choice extremely fine, scarce* £100-140

The building at 12 Leadenhall Street and designed by Sir Edwin Cooper, was to be the first Lloyd's building on this site. In 1958 Lloyd's expanded into a building across the street. The present Richard Rogers building, on the same site, was opened by Queen Elizabeth II in 1986. Oddly, the Willis building, on the site of the 1958 extension, has incorporated the 1928 building's entrance into its structure. The silver medals were sold originally at £1-15-0.

A NICE GROUP OF FRENCH ART NOUVEAU MEDALS



206. **Art Nouveau**, France, 'L'Angelus', bronze plaquette with arched top, 1903, by Georges Dupré (1869 – 1909), ploughman pauses with his bullock and dog, *rev.* mother and child rest by field of sheep, 52 x 71mm. (Maier 191; ANS Exh. Cat. 1910, p.86, 1; *The Medal* 44, p.43; CGMP p.167; BDM VII. 239); 'Contemplation', uniface bronze plaquette with arched top, c. 1900, by Auguste Maillard (1864-1944), a mother, seated with open book, by a balustrade, her son stands beside her, 70.5 x 56mm., *both good very fine* (2) £80-120



207. **Art Nouveau**, France, Noces d'argent [Silver Wedding], rectangular silver plaquette, with arched top [1904], by René Baudichon (1878-1963), a couple in classical robes in country setting, seated beneath a tree, *rev.* a child reaches up for an apple, 66.5 x 73mm. (Maier 259; CGMP p. 23, E), *toning spots on reverse, good very fine* £120-160



IMAGE REDUCED

208. **Art Nouveau**, France, 'L'Enfant aux Roses', uniface copper plaque, 1906, by Ovide Yencesse (1869-1947), a young girl with roses gathered in a fold in her dress, some of which spill out, child with robe containing roses, 105 x 65mm. (Maier 196; Coll. R. Marx 159; ANS Exh. Cat. 1910, p.369, 7; M. Jones, *Art of the Medal*, 334a; BDM VI. 695), *in the soft style characteristic of the medallist, good very fine and when this size, rare* £100-140

The plaquette is most commonly found with a reverse of a rose and a space for an inscription and in a reduced (54 x 33mm.) size. Jones writes of Yencesse that 'even the figures in his extravagantly sentimental struck works seem to inhabit a strange, half-lit world'.



IMAGE REDUCED

209. **Art Nouveau**, Austria, The Vienna Secession, the Vienna Men's Singing Association performing at the Imperial Austrian Exhibition, London, patinated bronze plaque, 1906, by Josef Heu (1876-1952), standing robed figures of a man and woman, legend in 9 lines, in the Secessionist style, 84.5 x 102mm., *very fine, scarce* £80-120

Prof. H. C. Josef Heu, Austrian painter, sculptor and teacher. Heu was born in Maribor [Marburg an der Drau], now Slovenia, then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He taught as a Professor at the University of Applied Arts in Vienna and was President of the Austrian Society of Christian Art. His wife, however, was Jewish, the daughter of the General Director of the Vienna Opera House and she and their two sons fled to England in 1938. He followed in 1939 and they were given a home by the monks at Ampleforth, later living nearby at Coxwold.



210. **Art Nouveau** [Sport], Monaco, Speedboat racing, bronze medal, 1913-14, by Tony Szirmai (1871-1938), façade of Le Grand Casino de Monte-Carlo, SAISON 1913-14 in cartouche below, *rev.* winged Fame flies over a racing speedboat, MEETING DES CANOTS AUTOMOBILES, named in cartouche, 'VIXEN' A MR ERIC MORRIS, 63mm., *very fine, rare* £80-120

In 1903 Prince Albert I of Monaco together with Camille Blanc (1847-1927), president of the Société des Bains de Mer decided to hold motor boat races in the harbour at Monte Carlo and a proper formula was established in the following year. There were two categories of speedboats, Cruisers (decked hull with cabin) and the now more familiar Racers (open hulls). Overseen by the International Sporting-Club de Monaco, the races were open to all nations but they were dominated by the English, Italian, Swiss, German and French.

MISCELLANEOUS BY SUBJECT



211. **Medicine and Geology:** Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie (1783–1862), physiologist and surgeon, bronze tribute medal, 1841, by William Wyon, with family connections, bust l., *rev.* semi-naked figure of Hygeia or Science, kneeling whilst trimming the lamp of life, E. TENEBRIS TANTIS, 73mm. (BHM.2003; Eimer 1359), in black leather case of issue, the lid lettered in blind, 'PRESENTED TO PETER BELLINJER BRODIE ESQR BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE BRODIE TESTIMONIAL', *extremely fine* £120-160

Peter Bellinjer Brodie (1815–1897), was the nephew of Sir Benjamin and an eminent geologist specialising in the study of fossils, most especially fossil insects. He entered the church in 1838 and served a number of parishes before he became vicar of Rowington, Warks and a rural dean.

A very rare early coin auction catalogue bound with an equally rare book auction catalogue



212. **Literature:** Sylvester Bolton, Esq; Late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Merchant, A Catalogue of the Genuine, Entire and Curious Collection of Gold, Silver and Brass Coins, Medals and Medallions ... which ... will be sold by Auction, by Mr. Langford on Wednesday the 21st and Thursday the 22nd of this instant March 1753, At his House in the Great Piazza, Covent Garden. 11pp. (Manville [1986], 1753.2), hand-priced throughout and with some additional comments and annotations; **The John Bridges Library Auction Sale Catalogue** (1725), '*Bibliothecae Bridgesianae Catalogus: A Catalogue of the Entire Library of John Bridges, late of Lincolns-Inn, Esq.: consisting of above 4000 books and manuscripts in all languages and faculties, particularly in classics and history, and especially the history and antiquities of Great-Britain and Ireland, which will begin to be sold by auction on Monday the seventh day of February 1725/6, at his chambers in Lincolns-Inn, no. 6.*', Latin text (except title-page), hand-priced throughout, some additional notes in text and end pages, lacks frontispiece and title-page loose, its reverse side giving much biographical detail of Bridges, etc., and other observations [see footnote], *bound together, old boards (separated at spine), a few worm-holes and minor damage from use, both catalogues very rare* £400-600

Sylvester Bolton was a wine merchant in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His will, dated 7th August 1746, is in the Public Record Office, Kew. Abraham Langford was in business in his own name from 1749 to 1780. The catalogue contains many recognisable coins though the last printed lot remains a mystery, '*A gold coin of WILLIAM the CONQUERER, an UNIQUE finely preserved*'. It sold for £10-10-0.

John Bridges FRS, FSA (1666–1724), lawyer, antiquarian and topographer and author of 'The History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire', finally published in its entirety in 1791. He was appointed solicitor to the customs in 1695, a commissioner in 1711, and cashier of excise in 1715. He was also a governor of the Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospital. He compiled his own catalogue for the library hoping that it would be sold in its entirety. It was the third earliest English inventory catalogue (preceded by Brocklesby (1714) and Betham (1720)) and whilst he had catalogued the library by subject the auction catalogue reverted to selling by size. It is said that his two brothers, who inherited the library, manipulated the sale and pushed up the prices.

Amongst the annotations in the Bridges catalogue, 'The library was sold by auction by M^r. [Christopher] Cock, Feb. 7, 1726 at his Chambers, Lincolns Inn, produced 4000£ & though the Auction was from 11 to 2 in the morning & from 5 to 8 in the evening it took 27 days'. The sale actually totalled £4,160-12-6. Later, after the 'Finis', a note relating to lot 4311, a 'Missale quondam Henrici VII, Regis Angliæ ...' states, 'In 1753 Dr. Rawlinson bought the above Missale of King Hen. VII, for Three Guineas'. Also Dr. Rawlinson is mentioned in annotations in the Bolton catalogue (against the lot and on end page) as the buyer of Bolton's cabinet, lot 85 on Day 1, 'A large wainscot medal cabinet with folding doors' for the princely sum of £1-19-0. Dr. Richard Rawlinson (1690-1755), was a clergyman and antiquarian collector who was to bequeath most of his collection to the Bodleian Library in Oxford. A later annotation on the end pages refers to the sale of Dr. Askew's library (Dr. Anthony Askew, MD, FRS, FRCP, 1722-1774). The sale, held on 13 February 1775, also realised about £4000 and, amongst others 'His Majt. purchased £500'

Christopher Cock (c. 1690's-1748), became an auctioneer of great standing, selling many famous collections including, also, Bridges's collection of prints. In the year before his death Cock formed a partnership with Abraham Langford [see above], who then took over the business, making another link between the two catalogues.

End of Sale

(1) St. James's Auctions Limited [the Company] acts as agent for the seller. Sales made by the Company at public auction are sales made on behalf of the seller.

(2) The buyer of any lot will be the highest bidder. In the event of any dispute, the auctioneer shall have absolute discretion to settle the dispute as he thinks best; this may mean re-offering the lot for sale.

(3) The auctioneer shall have absolute discretion to divide any lot, combine two or more lots or withdraw any lot or lots without giving any reason. In the case of a dispute, he may re-offer a lot for sale. The auctioneer also has the right to refuse any bid or bids without giving a reason.

(4) The Company and auctioneer shall have absolute discretion to refuse admission to their premises or attendance at their auction of any person they deem unsuitable, without giving any reason for, or prior notice of, their action.

(5) The minimum increment between bids will normally be 5%. The auctioneer has the right to refuse any bid which is not in line with this increase. He also has absolute discretion to vary this increment as he sees fit.

(6) All lots are subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20.00%, exclusive of VAT, (24%) inclusive of VAT if the buyer is resident in the UK). The symbol 'G' appearing next to a lot indicates the item is 'Investment Gold' and therefore a VAT-registered trader can submit a claim to HM Revenue and Customs to recover the VAT element of the Buyer's Premium. In the case of a lot marked with a dagger (†), import VAT at 5% will be added to the hammer price and will be payable by the buyer if resident in the UK. If the lot is being exported outside the UK, this import VAT can be waived or refunded on proof of export. All lots bought via the bidding platform Auction Mobility are subject to an additional charge of 1.25%, exclusive of VAT, (1.5% inclusive of VAT if the buyer is resident in the UK)

(7) Each bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless the Company acknowledges in writing prior to the auction that he acts as agent for a named third-party principal. For bidders unable to attend the auction in person, commissions will be executed free-of-charge. Such bids must be written and must be received at least 24 hours before the sale begins. The Company cannot guarantee to execute bids received less than 24 hours before the sale. 'Buy' bids will not be accepted. The Company shall not be liable for any errors or omissions in executing such commissions.

(8) All buyers must, if requested, notify their name and address to the auctioneer and, if required, provide additional proof of identification, bank references or other credit references. All buyers must pay the full purchase price, at the point of collection of purchases, or a fractional deposit as may be determined at the auctioneer's discretion, unless the Company has previously arranged credit terms. Seven working days must be allowed for clearance of personal cheques before delivery can be made unless a prior agreement has been reached. A 2.5% surcharge will be applied to all company cards and non-UK credit card payments.

(9) Ownership of lots does not pass to the buyer until the Company has received payment in full.

(10) All lots, however, are held to be at the buyer's risk from the fall of the hammer. All lots shall be removed by the buyer within seven working days after the date of the sale. Any lots not so removed may become liable to removal, insurance and storage charges. Such lots may, at the auctioneer's discretion, be re-offered for sale at auction or by private treaty without further notice to the buyer.

(11) All lots are offered for sale subject to any reserve price that may be imposed by the seller. The seller may not subsequently change the reserve without the agreement of the Company. Where a reserve has been set, only the auctioneer may bid on behalf of the seller. Lots are normally reserved at 80% of lower estimate, with auctioneer's discretion. Unless reoffered for sale, the collection of unsold lots shall be the responsibility of the seller.

(12) (a) Lots are sold as shown with all faults, imperfections and errors of description and lack of authenticity. The Sale of Goods Act 1979 does not apply to the sale of any lot. Neither the Company nor the seller shall give any warranty to any buyer in respect of any lot or be liable for any fault or error of description or lack of genuineness or authenticity of any lot. All statements as to items sold, whether made in catalogues, during the course of the auction or otherwise, are statements of opinion only and are not and shall not be taken to be statements or representations of fact. The Company reserve the right in forming their opinion to consult and rely upon any expert or authority considered by them to be reliable. Coins are graded to accepted UK standards to the best ability of our specialists. You acknowledge that the grading of coins is subjective and may vary from specialist to specialist, as the process is by nature an art and not a science. For this reason, we do not automatically accept and are not bound by the opinions of third party coin grading services for any purposes including before and after the sale of a lot.

(b) Refund policy – notwithstanding the foregoing, if any lot should be proved by the buyer to be not genuine or authentic, or to have been wrongly described in any material respect, the buyer may reject the same provided that he has given notice in writing of his intention so to do and shall have returned the same to the Company within one month from, and in the same condition, as at the date of sale. If the coin was in a plastic holder at the time of sale, we cannot accept its return if it has been removed from that holder. In addition, any items in graded holders are sold as is and can only be returned if deemed as fake. The onus of proving a lot to be not genuine or authentic or to have been wrongly described shall lie with the buyer. Proof of the inability of any recognised expert or authority to express a definite opinion shall not discharge such onus. If the buyer shall discharge such onus, the auctioneers shall rescind the sale and repay to the buyer the price paid by him. Save as provided herein, the Company shall not under any circumstances whatsoever be liable for any costs, expenses or damages (whether direct, indirect, special or consequential) incurred or suffered by the buyer in respect of any lot, whether or not as a result of any fault, imperfection, error or description or lack of genuineness or authenticity, including but not limited to loss of any kind of profit whatsoever. The buyer will not be entitled to claim interest on the amount due to him. The buyer shall not be entitled to a refund for any lot for any reason save as set out in this clause 12(b).

(13) Save as provided in the preceding paragraph of these conditions buyers must satisfy themselves as to the accuracy of their purchases at the time of delivery. The Company cannot be held responsible for any discrepancy which might be discovered after the lots have been removed from either the auction room or the auctioneers' premises.

(14) As stated in paragraph (1), the Company acts solely as agent between buyer and seller and shall not be held responsible for any default by either party or for any action or claim that may arise in connection with any lot.

(15) Any part of the purchase price still outstanding after the auction, in line with the terms of paragraph (8), shall be paid in full within thirty days of the date of the auction. Without prejudice to any other rights, the Company reserves the right to charge interest on any overdue payment at a rate of three per cent per month. In the event that the company shall have paid the seller (normally 35 days after the sale) and part of the purchase price is still outstanding, title to the lot will pass to the Company. The Company shall then have the right to sell any other goods belonging to the buyer and held by the Company for whatever reason at such a price that the company, in its absolute discretion, thinks fit. The buyer shall also reimburse the Company for any additional costs incurred in this process.

(16) Buyers accepting commissions from third parties do so at their own risk. They remain responsible to the Company for full settlement according to these conditions

(17) Privacy Policy - We may collect and process information you give to us such as your name, address and references. We will use this information to carry out our obligations arising from any contracts entered into between you and us and to provide you with the information, products and services that you request from us or that we offer. We may share your personal information with any member of our group, which means our subsidiaries, our ultimate holding company and its subsidiaries, as defined in section 1159 of the UK Companies Act 2006. We may disclose your personal information to third parties in the event we sell or buy any business or assets in which case we may disclose your personal data to the prospective seller or buyer or such business or assets or if we are under a duty to disclosure or share your personal data in order to comply with any legal obligation or in order to enforce or apply our terms of use. You have the right to ask us not to process your personal data for marketing purposes.

(18) By making a bid, the buyer acknowledges his acceptance of these conditions and agrees to be bound by them.

(19) If any buyer fails to comply with any of these Conditions, the lot or lots in respect of which the failure is made may at the discretion of the Company be put up again and resold. The damages recoverable from the defaulting buyer shall include, but not be limited to, the auctioneers' expenses and commission in respect of the resale and the amount (if any) by which the price obtained on the resale is exceeded by that obtained on the first sale.

(20) A variation of these Conditions shall only be binding on the Company and the seller if it is made in writing and signed by a duly authorised representative of the Company.

(21) These Conditions shall take effect and be construed in accordance with the provisions of English law.

THE PREMIER SALE



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